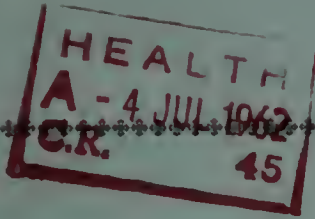


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TARVIN RURAL DISTRICT

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# ANNUAL REPORT



OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

*For the year 1961*

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W. J. BIRCHALL

M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

G. T. WOODS

F.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.



TARVIN RURAL DISTRICT

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*For the year 1961*

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# ANNUAL REPORT

*for*

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## THE TARVIN RURAL DISTRICT

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*for the year*

1961

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The National Vital Statistics show an increase in the Birth and Death Rates and a decrease in the Infant Mortality, the latter is again the lowest ever recorded.

Locally there is an increase in the Birth, General Death and Infant Mortality Rates compared with the previous year.

Measles (282 cases) and Scarlet Fever (17 cases) were again the most prevalent infectious diseases notified.

As in previous years an extract is included from the Divisional Medical Office on the Personal Health Services operating on behalf of the Cheshire County Council in the South West Cheshire Division, of which the Rural District of Tarvin forms part.

**TARVIN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**  
**General Provisions of Health Services for the Area**  
**MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE**

Councillor Charles Moss (Chairman).

„ G. W. Penk (Vice-Chairman).

„ T. Hughes (died 7-10-61).

„ L. N. Jones (died 8-1-62).

„ R. N. Salmon

„ F. N. Craddock

„ H. E. Mottershead (Chairman of the Council)

„ F. Newport (Vice-Chairman of the Council)

„ J. Probin

„ J. G. Harding

„ R. S. Dutton

„ H. Lewis

„ J. F. Windsor

„ H. Dimelow

„ J. H. Griffies

„ Rev. J. G. Lloyd (died 14-3-62)

„ D. C. Mosford

„ E. S. Ousely-Smith

**Clerk to the Council:**

J. H. Moore-Dutton (Solicitor) (died 29-1-61).

J. L. Vincent (from 1-2-61).

**PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS**

**Medical Officer of Health:**

W. J. Birchall, M.B., Ch.B., (Hons.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.),  
L.R.C.P. (London), D.P.H. Office: St. Martin's Lodge,  
Castle Esplanade, Chester. Tel. Chester 24678. (Died  
4-3-62).

**Chief Public Health Inspector, Rodent Officer and Petroleum  
Officer:**

G. T. Woods, F.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Public  
Health Inspector's Certificate (Joint Board), Meat and  
Food Inspector's Certificate (R.S.H.); Diploma in Sani-  
tary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works  
(R.S.H.); Examination of the Institution of Public Health  
Engineers. Course in Bacteriology of Food Inspection.

**Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:**

R. Mason, M.A.P.H.I., Public Health Inspector's Certificate  
(Joint Board); Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate  
(R.S.H.); Course in Bacteriology of Food Inspection.

**Additional Public Health Inspector:**

J. K. Hughes, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Public Health Inspec-  
tor's Certificate (Joint Board); Meat and Food Inspector's  
Certificate (R.S.H.).

**Clerk/Typist:** Miss Joan Beatty.

**Clerk:** A. Swain (to 18-11-61).

Miss D. E. Hewson (from 13-11-61).

**Rodent Operative:** H. Williamson.

## MEDICAL SERVICES

### (a) **Laboratory Facilities**

The services of the Public Health Laboratory Service, Chester, and of Harold Lowe, Esq., M.Sc., F.I.C., Assay Office, are utilised for bacteriological and chemical examinations respectively.

### (b) **Ambulance Facilities**

Cases of infectious disease are removed to Clatterbridge Isolation Hospital, Clatterbridge. Cases of sickness and accident are removed to the Chester Royal Infirmary or the General Hospital, Clatterbridge, by the ambulance of the Cheshire County Council supplemented by the Chester City Ambulance as an Agency Service.

### (c) **Nursing in the Home**

There are District Nurses engaged in all the larger villages for attendance on the sick.

The trained Health Visitors of the County Council also visit the homes in the District for the purpose of advice, inspection and assistance under the maternity, child-welfare and tuberculosis schemes.

### (d) **Treatment Centres and Clinics**, including clinics solely for the area are as follows:—

Farndon, Tattenhall, Tarvin, Kelsall and Malpas — Infant Welfare.

Hoole — Ante and Post Natal, Infant Welfare, Orthopaedic, Dental and Speech Therapy.

Chester — Orthopaedic and Tuberculosis.

### (e) **Hospitals**

The General Hospital at Clatterbridge is available for residents in the area.

There are, in addition, smaller Cottage Hospitals in the neighbourhood, which receive patients from the area, viz.: Tarporley and Whitchurch.

Larger Hospitals are also available in Chester and Liverpool; for example, the Chester Royal Infirmary, Chester City Hospital, etc.

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## NATIONAL STATISTICS

The Birth Rate for England and Wales for 1961 was 17.4 per 1,000 population, compared with 17.1 for 1960.

The Death Rate for England and Wales for 1961 was 12.0 per 1,000 population, compared with 11.5 for 1960.

The Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales, i.e., Death of Infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births was 21.4 the lowest ever recorded, the rate for 1960 was 21.7 the previous lowest.

The National Neo-Mortality Rate for Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age was 15.5 per 1,000 live births.



# STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

## Formation of District

The Tarvin Rural District was created in 1894 from parts of the Unions of Tarvin and Whitchurch. The Rural District of Malpas was created at the same time from the Union of Whitchurch. The area of the District was varied in 1936 by the Chester County Review Order, and major portions of Tarvin and Malpas R.D.'s were amalgamated to form the present Tarvin Rural District.

Area: 62,593 acres.

## Population:

Census 1961—Males 7,075; Females 7,406	....	....	14,481
R.G.'s estimate — Mid-year	....	....	14,500
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Books	....		4,636
Number of houses built (i.e., completed in 1961)—			
Private Enterprise	....	....	45
Council Flats	....	....	4
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1961	....	....	£131,169
Product of 1d. Rate at 1st April, 1961 (Estimated)	....		£528

The area is almost entirely agricultural and residential, farming being the largest labour-employing occupation. There are no other large industries.

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1961

### Births

LIVE BIRTHS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Legitimate	114	98	212
Illegitimate	1	5	6
	<hr/> 115	<hr/> 103	<hr/> 218
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population			15.0
Registrar General's Comparability Factor for Births			1.06
Corrected Birth Rate			15.9
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total Live Births			2.3

### Still Births

STILL BIRTHS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 5
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	....	....	22.4
Total Live and Still Births	....	....	223



## TABLE OF COMPARATIVE BIRTH RATES FOR LAST DECADE

		Tarvin R.D.	England and Wales			Tarvin R.D.	England and Wales
1952	....	18.4	15.3	1957	....	16.9	16.1
1953	....	17.2	15.5	1958	....	17.8	16.4
1954	....	14.1	15.2	1959	....	16.2	16.5
1955	....	16.2	15.0	1960	....	15.6	17.1
1956	....	15.11	15.7	1961	....	15.9	17.4

## DEATHS

	MALE 78	FEMALE 94	TOTAL 172
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	....	....	11.8
Registrar General's Comparability Factor for Deaths	....	....	0.97
Corrected Death Rate	....	....	11.5

## TABLE OF COMPARATIVE DEATH RATES FOR LAST DECADE

		Tarvin R.D.	England and Wales			Tarvin R.D.	England and Wales
1952	....	11.4	11.3	1957	....	12.65	11.5
1953	....	9.9	11.4	1958	....	11.13	11.7
1954	....	10.4	11.3	1959	....	12.60	11.6
1955	....	12.12	11.7	1960	....	9.7	11.5
1956	....	13.18	11.7	1961	....	11.5	12.0

## MATERNAL MORTALITY (excluding Abortion)

From Puerperal Sepsis	....	....	....	....	....	Nil
From other Puerperal or Maternal Causes	....	....	....	....	....	1
Registered cause of death:						

(1a) Pulmonary Embolism; (b) Pelvic thrombo-phlebitis;

(c) Parturition, after P.M., no inquest.

Natural increase in population (excess of births over deaths)	46
Rate per thousand live and still births	.... 4.5

## TABLE OF POPULATION ESTIMATED BY R.G. AND NATURAL INCREASE FOR LAST DECADE

### (Excess of Births over Deaths)

		Estimated Pop. R.G.	Natural Increase			Estimated Pop. R.G.	Natural Increase
1952	....	14,550	73	1957	....	14,710	47
1953	....	14,640	81	1958	....	14,760	82
1954	....	14,750	26	1959	....	14,770	38
1955	....	14,740	25	1960	....	14,780	70
1956	....	14,730	12	1961	....	14,500	46

## INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:—

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Legitimate ....	3	2	5
Illegitimate ....	—	—	—
	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 5

Infant Mortality Rate, i.e., deaths of infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births .... 22.9

## NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

Deaths of Infants under ONE WEEK of age:—

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Legitimate ....	3	2	5
Illegitimate ....	—	—	—
	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 5

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under one week per 1,000 live births) .... 22.9

Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births .... 44.8

Deaths of Infants under FOUR WEEKS of age:—

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Legitimate ....	3	2	5
Illegitimate ....	—	—	—
	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 5

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births) .... 22.9

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births .... 23.58

Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births .... Nil

## DEATHS FROM CERTAIN SELECTED CAUSES

	MALE	FEMALE
Tuberculosis of respiratory system ....	—	1
Other forms of tuberculosis ....	—	—
Cancer of lung ....	4	1
Cancer of all other sites ....	10	15
Intra-Cranial vascular lesions ....	8	17
Heart disease ....	31	31
Other diseases of circulatory system ....	1	7
Influenza ....	2	3
Pneumonia ....	4	4
Bronchitis ....	4	—
Other respiratory diseases ....	—	1
Nephritis ....	—	—
Prostate ....	1	—
Congenital malformations ....	—	1

Road traffic accidents	....	....	....	....	3	2
Other violent causes	....	....	....	....	3	1
All other causes	....	....	....	....	7	10
Total all causes	...	....	....	....	78	94

Death from Cancer (all sites) numbered 30; in the previous year there were 17.

Deaths from Heart Disease numbered 62, compared with 46 in 1960.

Deaths from Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions were 25; there were 25 in 1960.

## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

### Notifiable Diseases (other than tuberculosis) during the year 1961

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	17	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Enteric and Paratyphoid	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—
Pneumonia	11	—	—
Cerebro spinal meningitis	—	—	—
Dysentery	1	—	—
Encephalitis lethargica	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—
Measles	282	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	13	—	—
Salmonella F.P.	—	—	—
Totals	324	—	—

### NUMBER OF CASES OF DIPHTHERIA NOTIFIED IN THE DISTRICT

1936	....	....	25	1943	....	....	6
1937	....	....	10	1944	....	....	4
1938	....	....	35	1945	....	....	5
1939	....	....	15	1946	....	....	2
1940	....	....	27	1947	....	....	1
1941	....	....	17	1948/61	....	....	—
1942	....	....	9				

## TUBERCULOSIS

### New cases and Mortality during the year 1961

Age Period		NEW CASES				DEATHS			
		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—44	....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—64	....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Age unknown		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	....	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, Section 47

The Council have powers under the above Act to arrange for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

There was no need to represent compulsory removal for any case investigated during the year.

## BRUCELLA ABORTUS INFECTION

### BRUCELLOSIS

During the year two reports of "definite evidence of brucellosis" in milks were reported by the Public Health Laboratory and investigated.

The first concerned a sample of bulk raw milk from a herd of 36 cows of a producer/retailer, and individual sampling of the herd for culture identified five animals giving suspect milk.

During the investigation the milk from the whole herd was heat treated as a precaution.

The second enquiry followed a case informally notified in a boy aged 15, the son of a farm bailiff. A blood test of the patient showed a positive titre of 1/1280, and the family doctor reported symptoms diagnostic of brucellosis.

Investigations revealed that the family all consumed raw milk from the herd, that the boy assisted with the milking occasionally and prior to onset he had a cut finger which may have been a source of infection.

The Ministry of Agriculture were notified and individual testing of the herd revealed a heavy infestation.

Fortunately, all the milk from this farm intended for sale to the public had been heat treated at a pasteurising centre as a matter of routine, and following precautions by the family concerned the patient made a complete recovery.

## FOOD POISONING

No case of food poisoning was notified during 1961.

## GERIATRIC SERVICES

The Staff of the Department continued to co-operate with Local Health Authority Staff, namely, Health Visitors, Domestic Helps and Welfare Officers in the supervision of aged and infirm residents in the district. Many of these aged persons were living alone, some in hermit-like conditions, and required assistance of various sorts, including in some instances, hospital accommodation. Difficulty was met with in a number requiring hospital accommodation, in securing admission. In such cases the general practitioner concerned, when one had been consulted, appealed to the Medical Officer of Health for help in securing hospital admission.

The conversion of the Rookery, at Tattenhall, to an Old Persons Home was completed during the year.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Mr. Thomas Pritchard, Engineer and Surveyor to the Council, has supplied the following information on new water mains and sewers installed during the year.

### WATER SUPPLY

The Water Supply Undertaking was taken over by the Mid and South East Cheshire Water Board on the 1st April, 1961. The following works were completed before that date:—

Northern Area Section II	....	....	623 lin. yards
Edge Green	....	....	400 lin. yards
Horton	....	....	1,220 lin. yards
Overton	....	....	580 lin. yards
			2,823 lin. yards

Of the Wigland—Wychough Scheme 4,132 lin. yards have been laid leaving approximately 1/10th to complete.

Main laying was commenced on the Tushingham (Willey Moor) Scheme.

The following schemes were prepared by the Council, submitted to the Ministry and require completion by the Water Board.

Wigland/Wychough	....	....	537 lin. yards
Tattenhall/Beeston	....	....	683 lin. yards
Bradley	....	....	2,101 lin. yards
Tushingham	....	....	3,314 lin. yards

Premises supplied with water:—

Domestic	....	....	....	4,496
Trade	....	....	....	1,008



## SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

### **Tarvin**

Good progress has been made with the construction of the Sewage Works and sewerage for the village.

### **Kelsall**

The scheme for the sewerage and sewage disposal works for the village of Kelsall including part of Delamere in the Northwich Rural District has been approved by the Council and submitted to the Ministry for sanction to carry out the work.

### **Waverton Stage II**

Work on the preparation of the scheme for the 2nd stage of the sewerage of Waverton including part of Rowton has reached the draft stage and negotiations are taking place with the Chester Rural District Council, the Local Planning Authority and the British Transport Commission.

# REPORT

*of the*

## Chief Public Health Inspector

*for the year ending December, 1961*

---

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE TARVIN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Gentlemen,

In a recent Report I referred to the passing years and the steady progress made in environmental hygiene in the District. I am reminded now of the inexorable result of this passage of time, as during the last few months the Council has lost by death some of its most eminent officers and members of the Public Health Committee.

During 1961 J. H. Moore Dutton, the Clerk to the Council and Councillor Tom Hughes, the "father" of the Council passed away, and while this Report was being prepared Councillors L. N. Jones, the Revd. J. G. Lloyd and Dr. W. J. Birchall, the Medical Officer of Health, died very suddenly. All these gentlemen were held in the highest respect and affection by councillors and officials alike.

They have left the results of many years of joint public work in the District as a fitting memorial to themselves and for the benefit of their successors.

1961 was another very busy year for the Department, and while the slum clearance programme is nearing its end, there is still a steady stream of applications for a council house which far outnumber casual vacancies and new council building. This problem is referred to in the section on Housing.

There was a further increase in the number of applications for Standard Grants, and these point the way to a continuous improvement in sanitation. This type of grant has largely replaced the Discretionary Grant as not requiring such an expensive standard of reconstruction.

Advice on and inspection of drainage works in connection with the spate of new private building and improvements is another activity which is expanding. When the installation of the main sewer at Tarvin is completed there will certainly be further heavy demands to be met in connection with conversions and improvements in the village. The coming into operation of the Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) Act, 1961 emphasises the importance of this branch of the Department's work in the more rural areas.



By 1st July, 1961, the "Appointed Day" three years hard work by the staff resulted in the works of improvement to the seven slaughterhouses remaining in the District being completed, and all now comply with the Regulations. Two old slaughterhouses are discontinued.

Tributes to the better working conditons resulting from the improved floor space, lighting, etc. required by the Regulations have been paid by both owners and workmen concerned.

There was a slight increase in the total number of animals killed and inspected at slaughterhouses. The percentages of tuberculosis found in beef cattle and calves slaughtered for food (excluding casualties) are the lowest ever recorded.

Refuse collection provided its usual problems with the rapidly increasing number of new private houses being occupied, on the several new estates.

Although the Council lost control of its water undertaking to the Board, the year was generally good for progress made in environmental sanitation, with the exception of the provision of council houses.

Details of these and other activities will be found in the following pages, and my thanks are due to the Council for their support, the Heads of Departments for co-operation, and the staff for their team work and industry.

Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE T. WOODS,

F.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

## WATER

Regular sampling of water supplies both main and local was continued throughout the year to test the bacteriological state of the water from various sources. In cases of adverse results a report was made to the Water Engineer, who took the necessary action. In some cases of private supplies where mains are not available emergency treatment of the water was carried out, and suitable advice given to consumers. A total of 92 samples were taken from main and local supplies.

The bacteriological quality of the mains water sampled was generally satisfactory.

## HOUSING

Over the past years the main type of application on the housing register has been changing. Immediately after the war a great many applicants were seriously overcrowded or using substandard accommodation, which but for the war would have been condemned. Today in contrast following the Council's drive on slum clearance, many of the applications for a council house are made solely to obtain modern amenities such as bath, hot water and W.C., which are lacking in the dwellings the applicants occupy.

In consequence these people complain that their house is unfit and claim that priority should be given to them for re-housing. They are not convinced when one explains that the Council have no powers to require a hot water system, bath, etc., however necessary these are today, and that a dwelling is legally fit without a bathroom, with only a cold water tap over a sink and a pail closet.

Unless more owners are willing to use the grant aid provided by the recent Act and voluntarily make application for a standard grant, the housing register will continue to expand with such applications.

The time may come when a local authority will be able to require such amenities in suitable cases and if necessary recover costs of default action, by grant and rents. In suitable cases where for example a room was available for conversion, this would probably be more economic than the cost of providing a new council house.

Building programmes are based normally on the number of applicants on the register and the Council will be faced with a continually increasing demand for accommodation containing these standard grant facilities now generally considered necessary.

I must also record that many agricultural owners, both estate and private, are installing foodstores, hot water, baths and W.C.'s in their service cottages as being one way to retain good workers in the industry.

Further details of these are given in the Standard Grant section of the report.

Family allowances are made in the national interest with the object of assisting parents in the proper care of their children. The same principle might be applied to young couples with a family and this class included with the elderly and slum clearance cases for subsidy assistance for council building.

Quite a number of people waiting to marry apply to be taken on the housing register because they cannot find accommodation, and the purchase of a house is beyond their means. This is a definite type of housing "need".

There are too few casual vacant tenancies occurring to cater for these in addition to existing priority cases.

Applications from elderly people approximate to a third of the total on the register, most of these applicants want ground floor accommodation and the Council's future building programmes should include a proportion of bungalows.

Private housing development in the district continues to expand and is likely to do so at an increased rate for some time. Several new estates are springing up in various parishes where main drainage is available.

Practically all these new dwellings are occupied or intended for occupation by new residents from other areas who hope for the peace and quiet of the countryside, with town amenities. While these bring increased population and rateable value to the district, it does not help to solve the problems contained in the Council's housing register.

### Certificates of Disrepair

No applications were received in 1961.

### Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year

Number of houses rendered fit by informal action	....	50
Number of houses rendered fit after statutory action	....	—
Number of Demolition Orders made	.... ....	—
Number of Closing Orders made	.... ....	2
Number on which Undertakings accepted not to re-let unfit premises but convert for farm stock	.... ....	2
Number on which Undertakings to make house fit offered and accepted	.... ....	—
Number on which Undertakings were cancelled after being made fit	.... ....	—
Number on which Demolition or Closing Orders were cancelled after being made fit	.... ....	—

### Summary of Housing Action taken during Post-War Period

	1946-60	1961	TOTAL
Houses on which Demolition Orders have been made	.... .... 92	Nil	92
Houses on which Closing Orders have been made	.... .... 40	2	42
Unfit houses on which Undertakings to make them fit have been accepted	25	Nil	25
Unfit houses on which Undertakings have been accepted to convert to use for farm stock or store. (Not to permit human habitation)	.... 15	2	17
Total	.... 172	4	176

### Council House Tenancies

The records of housing applications and tenancies are kept by the Public Health Department, who supply full reports on the housing need of each applicant, after investigations by a visit to the house by one of your Public Health Inspectors. 74 new applications were received and at the close of the year the Register of Applications totalled 207 for houses and 59 for bungalows, an increase of 16 in the total for the previous year.

Sixteen casual vacant tenancies became available during the year, plus four new dwellings occupied for the first time, a total of twenty. There were in addition, four transfers. Six vacancies were used in respect of slum clearance (3 houses, 1 bungalow and 2 flats).

Total number of Council houses tenanted at 31st December, 1961 .....	686
Total number of above with tenants in agriculture .....	224

### Overcrowding

While an accurate figure for the number of houses or families overcrowded in the District cannot be given without a full survey, it is known from 74 housing applications investigated by the Department in 1961, that the overcrowding of 3 families comprising 10 persons was relieved by the provision of a Council house.

### POST WAR HOUSE BUILDING

Since the war the Council have built 451 houses, 38 bungalows and 12 flats, giving a total of 501. A further eight houses at Waverton were nearing completion at the close of the year.

In addition a large house at Tattenhall was converted to two dwellings and one house at Malpas was taken over from the Parish Council.

Existing Council accommodation is as follows:—

Bunga-					Bunga-				
Houses	lows	Flats	Total		Houses	lows	Flats	Total	
Ashton	23	4	—	27	Horton	2	—	—	2
Barton	7	—	—	7	Huxley	4	—	—	4
Beeston	12	2	—	14	Kelsall	56	—	—	56
Nomansheath	20	—	—	20	Larkton	6	—	—	6
Broxton	8	—	—	8	Malpas	113	20	4	137
Clotton	8	—	—	8	Oscroft	8	—	—	8
Clutton	18	—	—	18	Overton	2	—	—	2
Coddington	4	—	—	4	Shocklach	4	—	—	4
Duddon	27	—	—	27	Tarvin	56	—	—	56
Edge	14	—	—	14	Tattenhall	100	8	4	112
Farndon	76	—	—	76	Tilston	30	4	—	34
Hampton	4	—	—	4	Tiverton	14	—	—	14
Hargrave	2	—	—	2	Waverton	10	—	4	14
<hr/> 223 6 — 229 <hr/>					<hr/> 628 38 12 678 <hr/>				

Eight houses at Waverton nearing completion.

### HOUSING OF OLD PEOPLE

The Council have made special provision for old people by building bungalows and flats.

There is other accommodation provided for old people in the District at the Maria Taylor Almshouses and the Cholmondeley Almshouses, Malpas, both of which have been improved to modern standards with grant aid.



## HOUSING ACTS, 1949/61

### DISCRETIONARY IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Applications for the newer Standard Grant have largely replaced the Discretionary Grant, but during the year six applications for the larger grant were received and investigated. There were eight in the previous year.

Two of these were not proceeded with, two changed their applications to the Standard Grant.

The others were completed and considered by the Housing Committee. Discretionary Grants were approved in respect of these two. One dwelling was owner occupied, and the other to be let.

The total estimated cost of improvements in these two dwellings was £2,113, with an extra estimated £201 for necessary repairs. Discretionary Grants were approved by the Council to a total of £800. Both cases involved the maximum of £400.

### HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959. STANDARD GRANTS.

During 1961 fifty-seven enquiries regarding a Standard Grant were received, and following inspection and discussion on the sites forty-one applications were approved, an increase on the previous year when there were forty-five enquiries and thirty-five applications approved.

There were various reasons why some enquirers did not proceed. For example, in certain cases some and not all of the five amenities were proposed to be installed, works of improvement had been completed before application, or conditions of Grant were considered too onerous.

Of the approved applications eighteen dwellings were owner occupied and twenty-three dwellings were tenanted. In the previous period the numbers were eighteen owner occupied and seventeen tenanted, so this was a further increase in the proportion of the latter.

A breakdown of the forty-one applications shows that there were 41 water closets proposed to be installed, 28 baths and wash-hand basins, 31 food stores, and 22 hot water supplies. A total of £4,440 was approved for grant, including twenty-eight applications which were for the maximum of £155.

It is interesting to note in regard to food stores that many applicants were satisfied by long use and custom with an existing room used as a pantry which was used as a general store for brushes, cleaners, boots, toys, etc., among pots, pans and dishes, where open food had to take its chance, often at floor level.

In such cases a small ventilated cupboard for a food store was erected and the old pantry often converted to a bathroom, thus saving the cost of a proposed extension.

## **DRAINAGE**

Ninety-four drainage plans were deposited during 1961 for examination and approval. These involved several visits to the site by your Inspectors to supervise and test the work.

In addition the steady conversion of pail closets and connections to new village sewers continues.

Drainage in combination is advocated wherever possible in order to save unnecessary expense.

Previous reports have referred to the trouble repeatedly experienced at Kelsall and Tarvin in the difficulty of adequate disposal of foul drainage. Temporary expedients have been employed from time to time to minimise the worst of the nuisances.

The coming into operation of the 1961 Act to deal with pollution has drawn attention to the importance of the adequate treatment of sewage discharges. It also clarifies the position regarding farm effluents which are now classed as trade wastes, and it will be interesting to see the official proposals in due course as to what is considered reasonable treatment of discharges from shippens and pigsties.

In my view there is an urgent need for further research into the purification of farm sewage.

## **RIVERS AND STREAMS**

The Tarvin Rural District is in the areas of the River Dee and Clwyd Catchment Board and the Cheshire Rivers Board.

Co-operation is maintained between your Public Health Officers and the Board's officials.

No statutory action was called for during the year.

## **REFUSE COLLECTION**

The trial period of a five day week in this service proved sufficiently successful last year to be continued, as results proved that the men were co-operating to give greater productivity by dealing with increased collections in a shorter working week.

The work of refuse collection is hard and monotonous and labour is difficult to get and keep. The older workers are more prone to sickness, and absenteeism has been steadily increasing. During 1961 there was a full team available for only eight weeks of the year, otherwise one to five men were away for sickness or holiday out of the labour force of eleven.

The very large increase in private housing throughout the District in the last few years gives rise to many problems and a complete re-organisation of the schedules is in hand to cope with further expected increased demands.

With the growing practice of installing electric and oil heating in houses, the character of the refuse is changing and tins, bottles

and paper predominate, especially in the summer months. The lack of cinders and ashes for blinding on the tips necessitates occasional purchase of material for this purpose.

Occupiers, especially on the new estates either cannot or will not co-operate by burning combustibles and appeals for such assistance have little or no effect. The result can only mean an increase in costs of collection, which must be reflected in the rates.

During the year a new Karrier Gamecock Diesel 12 cubic yard refuse collector was delivered and the seventeen year old Dennis retained as a standby wagon. One extra loader was engaged, the first addition to the labour force since the service was inaugurated.

The Ministry's costing return shows that whatever form of disposal is used, the refuse service of any local authority forms a major rating item. You have been fortunate to date in being able to keep down costs assisted by the past co-operation of residents and the ready availability of tipping sites where reasonable control can be exercised to avoid nuisance and at the same time to reclaim waste land. Previously useless land at Barton, Newton, Clotton and Iddenshall has been brought into use by this means.

During the year a new tipping site was opened at Mouldsworth to serve the northern section of the area.

The larger tips are situated at Waverton, Churton, Edge and Iddenshall. Smaller sites are used at Tattenhall and Tilston.

## SALVAGE

The position regarding the price obtainable for waste paper salvage did not improve during the year. Although contraries are removed when baling, the board mills are very choosy in regard to the kind of waste paper they will accept. For example, newspapers or periodicals alone are refused, and these constitute a major portion of the paper brought in.

The salvage collection was continued in conjunction with the refuse collection without any special labour or transport being involved.

The following sale of salvage was made during the year as compared with the previous year:—

	1961-62			PREVIOUS YEAR		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper ....	201	18	0	190	0	9
Scrap Metal ....	—	—	—	11	8	1
Rags and Sacking ....	—	—	—	5	11	4
	<hr/>			<hr/>		
	£201	18	0	£207	0	2
	<hr/>			<hr/>		

The net cost of the Refuse and Salvage Collection Service for the year ending 31st March, 1962, was £8,583, the increase on the previous year being **due to** wages revision.



## CAMPING SITES

No licences under the Public Health Act, 1936, have been issued by the Council during the year in relation to sites or individual moveable dwellings.

Control under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, is exercised by planning powers and by site licences.

Three site licences were issued during the year for isolated single decker caravans.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The year has been a very busy one especially with regard to housing repairs, and a great many improvements in sanitation have been carried out in the District with and without the assistance of grant aid.

Informal requests and persuasion are used to get work done before difficult cases are reported to Committee for official statutory action. This explains the lack of formal notices served, as only informal action is usually necessary.

The following list gives an indication of part of your Inspectors' activities during 1961 where such are not dealt with elsewhere in this report:—

Informal notices served re—

Housing defects	....	....	....	....	....	50
Unsatisfactory water supply	....	....	....	....	....	4
Defective drainage	....	....	....	....	....	14
Dirty conditions	....	....	....	....	....	3
Insanitary closets	....	....	....	....	....	4
Foul ditches	....	....	....	....	....	4
Offensive accumulations	....	....	....	....	....	10
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	....	....	....	....	....	4
Defects in factories	....	....	....	....	....	9
Petroleum spirit stores	....	....	....	....	....	20
Food premises	....	....	....	....	....	15
Number of written complaints received	....	....	....	....	....	201

In addition many complaints are made verbally to the Inspectors during their district work or by visits or telephone to the Inspectors' private houses. Those who would object to excessive hours themselves, are the most prone to ring or call at the home of the Public Health Inspector during the evening or week-end, but the consciousness of well doing is in itself ample reward.

## SHOPS

The Council is responsible for the enforcement of the Shops Act, 1950, in respect to the ventilation, lighting, temperature and sanitary accommodation of shops in the District where labour is employed.

Informal action was taken in a few cases regarding sanitary accommodation but no statutory action was necessary during 1961.

## FACTORIES ACT, 1937/59

Sixty-eight factories are on the register. These include 14 non-power and 54 power. Following inspection a notice to remedy defects was served on 1 occupier. This was complied with without further action. Other cases found were dealt with by verbal caution.

## FACTORIES ACT, 1937/59

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health:—

	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Formal Notices served
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authorities	14	42	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	54	70	1
(3) Other premises	—	—	—
Totals	68	112	1

Cases in which defects were found:—

	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Insp.	Referred by H.M. Insp.
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	9	9	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	1	1	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—
Totals	11	11	—	1

## OUTWORKERS

There were no outworkers on the register during 1961.

## SMOKE ABATEMENT

Following complaint, observations on commercial chimneys were carried out from time to time.

During the year the Council have taken no statutory action under the Clean Air Act, 1956.

## ERADICATION OF INSECT VERMIN

Two adjoining dwellings were treated during the year for a heavy infestation of fleas. The occupiers lived a hermit-like existence and seemed quite immune to the attentions of their guests — an immunity which was not shared by the home help called in when sickness occurred, or by the investigating inspector.

No infestations of bed bugs were reported during the year.

A number of complaints regarding flies and wasps were dealt with in private houses.

## RODENT CONTROL

Your Rodent Control service continued the inspection of land and premises to discover rodent infestation and also to treat such on complaint.

In addition the Council's tips and sewage works are regularly inspected and treated as being sites likely to provide harbourage to the vermin.

Private and business premises contract either annually for regular inspection and treatment or on a "cost of works" basis for isolated outbreaks.

Occupiers of private dwellings pay a small nominal fee for such treatment to encourage early report of a minor infestation before it grows. This service is much appreciated by residents and many expressions of thanks are received for the speedy and efficient clearance of the pests by the Council's operator.

The annual test baiting of the sewers at Farndon, Clutton, Tattenhall, Tilston, Malpas, Nomansheath, Ashton, Kelsall, Duddon and Waverton were carried out. It has been found that even new systems can become infested, probably through open drains left overnight from new development.

The following is an extract from the annual return made to the Ministry:—

	Local Authority Property	Dwellings including C. Houses	Non- Agricultural Business Premises	Agricultural Premises	Total
No. of Inspections made      ....      ....	719	272	439	600	2,030
No. of Treatments carried out      ....	53	23	61	43	180
No. of Sewer Manholes Tested	86				

## KNACKERS YARD

The Management of the Malpas Knackers yard are aware of the necessity to avoid any nuisance as far as possible, and on the few occasions that complaint was made, investigations showed that because of an emergency there had been a sharp increase in the raw material to be processed, when the plant had been working at full pressure and overloading had occurred.

During the year nine carcasses of horses were dealt with at these works, which is the only premises in the District licensed for the slaughter of horses. No live horse was received.

## LICENSED PREMISES

No action was called for following routine inspections during 1961.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

94 premises in the District where food is prepared, offered or exposed for sale have been visited during the year and action taken to have facilities installed to comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations. Dairy farms are supervised by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

This work is of great importance to ensure that properly clean conditions and methods are observed in the back rooms where food is prepared for sale to the public.

The premises known to the Department as being engaged in the handling, preparation or the sale of food include:—

Ice Cream retailers	....	....	....	....	71
Cafes (no cooked meals)	....	....	....	....	11
Restaurants (cooked meals)	....	....	....	....	11
Licensed premises	....	....	....	....	41
Abattoirs	....	....	....	....	7
Butchers' shops	....	....	....	....	16
Other miscellaneous (grocers, confectioners, etc.)	....	....	....	....	40
Fried Fish shops	....	....	....	....	4
Bakeries	....	....	....	....	16

Verbal cautions were given in cases where the condition of the premises had been allowed to deteriorate. No statutory action was necessary.

## MILK

Under the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order the whole of Cheshire is a specified area, making compulsory the use of special designations for all retail sales of milk.

Milk obtained by farm-workers from their employers is exempted.

The supervision of milk production is in the hands of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food but random samples of milk are taken by the County Council for biological examination.

The licensing of milk dealers in the District was transferred to the County Council under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, but the registration of milk distributors is still your responsibility.

There are 21 Registered Milk Distributors in the District.

## ICE CREAM

71 premises are registered for the storage and sale of ice cream, almost all of these are limited to the pre-wrapped product which is less likely to be contaminated than the loose article.



There are a few travelling retailers in the District. Samples are taken by your Public Health Officers for analysis at the Laboratory, and a check is made on the standard of hygiene and cleanliness of the vehicles of retailers.

Number of samples analysed	....	....	....	44
Number of samples resulting in Grade 1	....	....	....	38
Number of samples resulting in Grade 2	....	....	....	5
Number of samples resulting in Grade 3	....	....	....	1
Number of samples resulting in Grade 4	....	....	....	—

### **FOOD POISONING**

No cases were notified during 1961.

### **DISEASE OF ANIMALS ACTS**

Notifications of suspected Anthrax during 1961	....	....	....	77
Notifications confirmed as Anthrax	....	....	....	Nil

### **WASTE FOODS ORDER, 1957**

Two plants at Tarvin and Hargrave are licensed by the County Council for the pressure boiling of waste foods in accordance with the provisions of the Order.

### **SLAUGHTERHOUSES**

Following the acceptance by the Minister of your Report on slaughtering facilities in the district, the Appointed Day was fixed for 1st July, 1961.

I am pleased to be able to report that with suitable pressure, all the works of improvement, reconstruction and rebuilding were completed before the deadline in respect of the seven slaughter-houses where it was proposed to continue operations.

Killing at two small premises ceased and the licences lapsed.

Without exception, the occupiers and employees in the improved premises have expressed their opinions of the more pleasant working conditions and easier handling of the throughput brought about by the new standard. It is satisfactory to note that the cleanliness and quality of the product also benefits, and the inspection of carcasses rendered easier.

These seven licensed premises will be able to deal adequately with demands for the foreseeable future.

### **SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958**

There were 29 slaughtermen in the District licensed under the above Act in 1961.

### **MEAT INSPECTION**

One hundred per cent meat inspection of food animals slaughtered in the District has been maintained.

Meat marking as approved by the Minister is in operation.

The number of reactors sent in under the Tuberculosis (Reactors) Order, 1950, was 442, and visible lesions of tuberculosis were found in 245 of these.

Details of animals slaughtered for human consumption in the Council's area during the year, with particulars of each class of animal found to be unfit, are shown in the following table in the usual form.

Year 1961	Cattle ex Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Total
Numbers killed ...	908	1,267	1,061	4,285	8,079	—	15,600
Numbers inspected ...	908	1,267	1,061	4,285	8,079	—	15,600
<b>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</b>							
Whole carcasses condemned	5	72	38	20	68	—	203
Part carcasses condemned	131	518	12	40	866	—	1,567
Percentage affected ...	14.97	46.56	4.71	1.40	11.56	—	11.34
<b>Tuberculosis only</b>							
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Part carcasses condemned	4	233	8	—	6	—	251
Percentage affected ...	0.44	8.39	0.75	—	0.074	—	1.60
<b>Cysticercosis</b>							
Part carcasses condemned	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Refrigeration treatment	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Reasons for Condemnation of Whole Carcasses.</b>							
General oedema ....	38	Gangrenous pneumonia					4
Acute febrility ....	35	Multiple abscesses ....					4
Pathological emaciation	23	Immaturity ....					3
Septicaemia ....	18	Jaundice ....					3
Moribund ....	16	Bilateral pyelonephritis					3
Hydraemia ....	15	Septic metritis ....					2
General bruising ....	9	Septic mastitis ....					1
Acute swine erysipelas	6	Pyæmia ....					1
Umbilical pyæmia ....	5	Uraemia ....					1
Toxaemia ....	5	Leukaemia ....					1
Septic peritonitis ....	5	Abnormal odour ....					1
Septic pericarditis ....	4						

The total weight of carcase meat and offals condemned by your Food Inspectors at slaughterhouses as unfit for human consumption was 22 tons 17 cwts. 1 qrt. 10 lbs.

If cattle reactors sent in for slaughter are excluded from the totals the percentage of tuberculosis found in beasts and cows would be 0.057 per cent and nil for calves.

### Disposal of Condemned Meat.

The Meat (Staining and Sterilisation) Regulations, 1960, came into operation on 1st November, 1960.

There were no slaughterhouses which possessed facilities for sterilising on the premises.

Arrangements have been made for the processors of unfit meat to collect from the slaughterhouse and convey the material in a locked container to their works outside this district for treatment.

### Cysticercus Bovis.

During the year 3 cases were discovered, the sites of the infestations were all in the External Masseter Muscle.

The carcasses were sent for refrigeration.

The following shows the varying incidence of this parasite found during routine inspections of carcasses and offal during the past few years.

Year	Beasts	Cows	Total	Year	Beasts	Cows	Total
1951 ....	1	14	15	1957 ....	7	19	26
1952 ....	5	9	14	1958 ....	6	11	17
1953 ....	4	23	27	1959 ....	2	11	13
1954 ....	2	2	4	1960 ....	0	6	6
1955 ....	1	3	4	1961 ....	3	0	3
1956 ....	4	0	4				

## FOOD ADULTERATION

The following report of work under the adulteration provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, has been supplied by Mr. Howard Hughes, Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures Department, Cheshire County Council, in relation to the year ending 31st December, 1961:—

Nature of Sample	Number obtained	Number adulterated or not up to the recognised standard of quality
Brandy ....	1	
Butter ....	1	
Cordial Blackcurrant ....	1	
Cream, tinned ....	1	
Gin ....	1	
Ice Cream ....	1	
Iced Lolly ....	3	
Jellies (Table) ....	1	
Margarine ....	1	
Milk ....	32	1
Rum ....	1	
Sausages (Pork) ....	3	1
Whisky ....	1	
	<hr/> 48 <hr/>	<hr/> 2 <hr/>

### Particulars of Samples not up to Standard.

No.	Sample	Result of Analysis	Remarks
1.	Milk	Sub-standard but genuine milk. 1.1% deficient in Solids-not-fat.	No action
2.	Pork Sausage	Containing 250 p.p.m. sulphur dioxide preservative (undeclared).	Cautioned

## PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS, 1928-36

### Petroleum Spirit (Petrol) Stores.

The Council is responsible for conditions under which petroleum spirit or mixtures are stored under licence.



Following recommendations of the Home Office, the County Fire Brigade Authority carried out an inspection of all stores of inflammable substances in the District. A detailed report on petrol stores was supplied to the Council, with recommendations as to works required.

At the same time the new condition of licence operated, which requires petrol storage tanks which have been installed for 20 years, to be pressure tested successfully.

Number of licensed stores on the register at Dec., 1960	101
Number of licensed stores discontinued in 1961 ....	2
Number of existing licences to store renewed in 1961 ....	99
Number of new stores inspected and licensed ....	8
Number of transfers of licences ....	4
Total number of licensed stores on register at Dec., 1961	107
Number of retailers of petroleum spirit ....	28

### **NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 50 (BURIAL OF THE DEAD)**

No action was called for during 1961 under the above Section of the Act.

### **PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951**

The licensing of any premises including a stall or market barrow, where pet animals are sold is a duty of this Council.

No licences under the Act have been granted during the year.

### **RAG, FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951**

No applications for registration under the Act were received during the year.

There are certain upholsterers in the District who repair soft furnishings, but at present they are excluded from the requirements to register.

### **LOCAL LEGISLATION**

Public Health Amendment Act, 1890, Part 3 (adopted 12th August, 1890).

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, Section 1 (adopted 5th April, 1938).

Building Bye-laws (adopted 21st November, 1953).

The Cheshire County Council Act, 1953. Certain sections of this Act are in operation automatically in all districts of the County.

# CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

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South-West Cheshire Divisional Health Committee

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## ANNUAL REPORT

1961

DR. WALTER J. BIRCHALL M.B. M.R.C.S., D.P.H.  
*(Divisional Medical Officer)*

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ST. MARTIN'S LODGE,  
CASTLE ESPLANADE,  
CHESTER.

TELEPHONE: CHESTER 24678; EXTN. 343, 344.

## ANNUAL REPORT ON THE HEALTH SERVICES OF THE SOUTH WEST CHESHIRE DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1961

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The Rev. E. H. Barnes continued as Chairman and Mr. J. H. Broadhouse as Deputy Chairman until July when they vacated their appointments on the completion of their terms of office. Mr. J. H. Broadhouse and Mr. J. Groome were unanimously elected Chairman and Deputy Chairman respectively.

Mr. R. J. Bernie, LL.B., (Lond.), Town Clerk of the Borough of Ellesmere Port was appointed Clerk to the Committee on the 1st May in succession to the late Mr. J. H. Moore Dutton whose death was reported with sincere regret on the 29th January.

The Division includes the Borough of Ellesmere Port and the Rural Districts of Chester and Tarvin. The total population according to the Provisional 1961 Census figures is 87,625 and the area is 115,548 acres.

Many changes have taken place within the Division during the year, with the provision of a new Adult Training Centre for mentally handicapped Adults, and a new Welfare Centre and Day Nursery, all of which have been erected in Ellesmere Port. In addition the office accommodation for the Divisional Office in Chester has been improved and an additional Sub Divisional Office has been established in Ellesmere Port.

It will be noted from the report that the services rendered to the aged and infirm, namely the Domestic Help Service and the Chiropody Service continues to expand, the Domestic Help Service an increase of approximately 27% over the previous year, and the Chiropody Service an increase of approximately 40%.

Measles was again the chief infectious disease notified although slightly less than the previous year, the epidemic late in 1960 continuing in the early part of 1961. All other infectious diseases notified followed their customary level. It is pleasing to note that the number of notified cases of Tuberculosis is again lower than the number of cases removed from the register.

The Immunisation/Vaccination Programme for the immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, and the vaccination against Smallpox, Poliomyelitis and B.C.G., continued throughout the year, and the figures quoted in the report compare favourably with previous years.

WALTER J. BIRCHALL,

M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,

Divisional Medical Officer.

**CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL**  
**SOUTH-WEST CHESHIRE**  
**DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE**  
**Report for year ended 31st December, 1961**

**N.H.S. Act, 1946 (Section 22)—Care of Mothers and Young Children.**

**A—Mothers' Clinics.**

					New Cases	Total Attendances
Ante-Natal	...	...	...	...	418	2,655
Post-Natal	....	....	....	....	157	204
Dental—						
Pre-Natal	....	....	....	....	4	5
Nursing Mothers	....	....	....	....	3	11
Dentures Supplied	....	....	....	....	1	—

**Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics.**

		Ante-Natal New Cases	Ante-Natal Total Attendances	Post-Natal New Cases	Post-Natal Total Attendances
Ellesmere Port	....	317	1,935	96	133
Little Sutton	....	101	720	61	71
		418	2,655	157	204

**B—Young Children's Clinics.**

(1) Infant Welfare—					New Cases	Total Attendances
To 1 year	....	....	....	....	1,068	9,672
1—2 years	....	....	....	....	—	1,456
2—5 years	....	....	....	....	—	1,450
(2) Specialist.					New Cases	Total Attendances
Ophthalmic	....	....	....	....	23	55
Dental Treatment (under 5)	....	....	....	....	110	113
E.N.T. (under 5)	....	....	....	....	13	20
(3) Day Nurseries.					Daily Average No. Attending	Total Attendances
Aged 0—2 years	....	....	....	....	9½	2,285
2—5 years	....	....	....	....	21	4,935

Details of figures (where they relate to more than one Clinic) are given hereunder:—

<b>Eye Clinics:</b>					New Cases	Total Attendances
Hoole	....	....	....	....	—	—
Ellesmere Port	....	....	....	....	23	54
Totals	....	....	....	....	23	54

Welfare Centres:	New Cases		Total Attendances	
	0—1	0—1	1—2	2—5
Barrow ....	18	203	84	80
Christleton ....	81	694	124	128
Ellesmere Port ....	392	3,303	255	194
Farndon ....	9	105	80	85
Huntington ....	34	365	68	25
Ince ....	12	70	6	6
Kelsall ....	39	427	158	153
Little Sutton ....	188	1,738	173	169
Malpas ....	34	298	68	91
Overpool ....	63	561	35	9
Saughall ....	46	499	74	110
Tarvin ....	17	257	104	133
Tattenhall ....	11	123	64	39
Upton ....	124	1,029	163	228
	1,068	9,672	1,456	1,450

### Welfare Centres

The attendances at the Mothers and Young Children's Clinics throughout the Division compare favourably with the previous year.

#### Ellesmere Port

Work on the new Clinic continued during the year, the handing over of the premises from the contractor taking place in September, and the full operation of the Clinic taking place in November. The new clinic is undoubtedly a great improvement on the former premises in York Road, and with the improved facilities additional Specialist services have been introduced.

#### Little Sutton

The Clinic was painted externally at a cost of £118. The lease of the site of the present clinic was extended for a further five years, and the Committee recommended to the County Health Committee that consideration be given to the provision of a new Welfare Centre for this area as soon as possible. It is now understood that provision has been made for the new Clinic in the 1962/63 programme.

#### Tarvin

The Clinic held for many years at Radcliffe's Hut was transferred to the Vicarage, Tarvin in August owing to the deterioration of the general conditions appertaining at the Radcliffe Hut.

Child Welfare Clinics are held as follows:—

Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port—

Tuesday and Friday afternoons each week.

Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port—

Young Childrens' Clinic (age 2—5) 4th Thursday afternoon in each month.

Welfare Centre, 462 Chester Road, Little Sutton—

Monday afternoon each week.

Welfare Centre, 462 Chester Road, Little Sutton—

Young Childrens' Clinic (age 2—5) 1st Tuesday afternoon each month.



Community Centre, Overpool—  
 1st and 3rd Thursday afternoon each month.  
 Village Hall, Ince—  
 4th Thursday afternoon each month.  
 Village Hall, Barrow—  
 1st and 3rd Wednesday afternoon each month.  
 Women's Institute, Christleton—  
 1st and 3rd Thursday afternoon each month.  
 Memorial Hall, Farndon—  
 1st and 3rd Tuesday afternoon each month.  
 Village Hall, Huntington—  
 2nd and 4th Wednesday afternoon each month.  
 Parish Hall, Kelsall—  
 1st and 3rd Tuesday afternoon each month.  
 Jubilee Hall, Malpas—  
 1st, 3rd and 5th Monday afternoon each month.  
 Vernon Institute, Saughall—  
 1st and 3rd Monday afternoon each month.  
 The Vicarage, Tarvin—  
 2nd and 4th Wednesday afternoon each month.  
 Barbour Institute, Tattenhall—  
 1st and 3rd Monday afternoon each month.  
 Village Hall, Upton—  
 Thursday afternoon each week.

### **Ante Natal Clinics**

Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port—  
 Monday morning and Wednesday afternoons each week.  
 Welfare Centre, 462 Chester Road, Little Sutton—  
 Friday morning each week.

### **Midwives Clinics and Preparation Clinics**

Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port—  
 Monday afternoons each week.  
 Welfare Centre, 462 Chester Road, Little Sutton—  
 Thursday afternoons each week.

### **Dental Clinics (Pre School, School Children, Expectant Mothers)**

Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port—  
 By appointment.  
 Welfare Centre, 462 Chester Road, Little Sutton—  
 By appointment.

### **Audiology and Screening Clinics**

Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port—  
 Tuesday afternoons each week.  
 Schoolchildren Monday morning alternate weeks.  
 Welfare Centre, 462 Chester Road, Little Sutton—  
 3rd Tuesday each month.  
 Rural Clinics—  
 By appointment, as required.

### **Orthopaedic Clinics**

Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port—  
 Monday morning alternate weeks by appointment.

### **Child Guidance Clinic**

Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port—  
 By appointment.

### **E.N.T. Clinic**

Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port—  
 Monday morning alternate weeks by appointment.

## Eye Clinic

Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port—  
Friday morning, by appointment.

## Immunisation/Vaccination Clinics

Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port—  
Poliomyelitis Vaccination — 1st Thursday afternoon  
each month.

Diphtheria/Pertussis/Tetanus Immunisation, Small-  
pox vaccination 2nd Thursday afternoon each month.

Welfare Centre, 462 Chester Road, Little Sutton—  
All Immunisations/Vaccinations 2nd Friday after-  
noon each month.

Vaccinations/Immunisations Clinics in Rural areas are held as required.

## Moral Welfare Worker.

Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port—  
Thursday morning each week.

## Teachers of the Deaf Clinic.

Welfare Centre, Stanney Lane, Ellesmere Port—  
Wednesday morning each week.

Welfare Centre, 462 Chester Road, Little Sutton—  
Friday afternoon each week.

## Welfare Foods Ministry and Proprietary Brands

The distribution of Welfare Foods both Ministry and Proprietary Brands continued to operate satisfactorily, and our appreciation is due to the voluntary workers who give many hours of their time to assist in this capacity both at clinics, shops, and homes.

### Ministry

National Dried Milk	Cod Liver Oil	A/D Tablets	Orange Juice
15,465	2,533	2,186	16,682

### Proprietary Brands

Milk Foods	Cereal Foods	Other Commodities
11,466	989	2,612

The figures for Ministry Welfare Foods have shown a decrease over the previous year as follows:— National Dried Milk 2672—15%, Cod Liver Oil 1262—33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %, A & D tablets 1140—35%, Orange Juice 9258—35%. It is thought that the decrease is due to the change in Policy of the Ministry of Health in May, when charges for Cod Liver Oil and A. D. tablets were first introduced, 1/- and 6d. respectively and the charge for Orange Juice was increased from 5d. to 1/6 per bottle.

The figures for Proprietary Branded Foods however have shown a marked increase as follows:— Milk Foods, 2,222—23%, Cereals 216—28%, Other Commodities 552—26%.

Ministry Welfare Foods are distributed at the following centres:

## Welfare Clinics

Ellesmere Port, Little Sutton, Overpool, Ince, Barrow, Christleton, Farndon, Huntington, Kelsall, Malpas, Saughall, Tarvin, Tattenhall, Upton.



## **Voluntary Persons.**

Duddon, Huxley, Malpas, Tilston, Waverton.

Proprietary Brands of Welfare Foods are issued only at the Welfare Clinics in the Divisional area.

## **Day Nursery, Ellesmere Port**

For the greater part of the year, January to October, the Nursery occupied the temporary accommodation at Hooton Park Pavilion, the children and staff being transported each day to and from Ellesmere Port.

In September the Committee was informed that the new premises in Stanney Lane would be completed and handed over by the contractor on the 23rd October. An "all out" effort was made to get the premises cleaned and ready for occupation on the 6th November. The Nursery at Hooton Park Pavilion closed on Friday evening 27th October, and reopened at Stanney Lane on Monday morning 6th November.

It soon became apparent that owing to the greater floor area, the amount of wall space, the nature of the floors, and the lighter decoration, the cleaners within the existing establishment could not cope with the additional cleaning now required. The Committee recommended that in the first instance a temporary cleaner be employed 20 hours per week to overcome the difficulties, and that further consideration be given in the matter.

The attendances at the Day Nursery throughout the year (excepting February) were good, a total of 7,220 attendances compared with 6,615 in 1960, a daily average of 30.3 compared with 26½ in 1960. The monthly average attendances were as follows:—January 26.7, February 17.5, March 36.7, April 31.5, May 32.2, June 28.3, July 32, August 29, September 31, October 26, November 35.5, December 37. The low attendance during February was due to the Measles epidemic, 20 children being affected.

The children's health throughout the year has been good, apart from the winter months when quite a number of the children were affected, by the customary winter respiratory and throat infections, and during the early part of the year by the Measles epidemic.

The admission of mentally retarded children was arranged for the first time at this Day Nursery, three children with a low IQ being admitted. All three children settled down very well at the Nursery, and have shown definite improvement and derived great benefit from mixing with other children, and has undoubtedly relieved the Mothers of some of their anxieties.

At the close of the year there were 50 children on the register of whom 36 were priority cases. In addition there were 73 non-Priority children on the waiting list.

The Day Nursery closed for the Annual Holiday 24th July to 8th August.

During the year one application was received for a reduction in charges, which the Committee approved.

### **Midwifery and Home Nursing**

Number of births during the year 1838 (including 35 stillbirths) (adjusted for inward and outward transfers).

### **Transport**

The District Nurse for Tarvin was involved in an accident with her car causing damage estimated at £88 16s. 8d. plus cost of parts. The Nurse fortunately, apart from shock, escaped injury.

### **Accommodation**

The following improvements to houses occupied by District Nurse/Midwives were carried out during the year:—

Farndon. Internal decoration	....	....	....	£104
Aldford. Internal decoration	....	....	....	£122
Ellesmere Port. Internal decoration	....	....	....	£92
Tilston. Repairs, new Firegrate, etc.	....	....	....	£55
Tattenhall. New Electric Cooker, Curtains	....	....	....	£52

The lease for the Aldford District Nurse's house was renewed for a period of 7 years at £100 per annum.

### **Convalescence**

The sum of £155 was allocated to the Division for the year ending 31st March, 1962, for Convalescent treatment.

Three cases were sent for convalescence during the year.

One case, an elderly lady was sent to the Lear Home of Recovery, West Kirby for two weeks.

Another case, a man suffering from Disseminated Sclerosis and blindness was sent to Beachways Nursing and Convalescent Home, Southport for two weeks.

The remaining case, a young married mother, run-down and suffering from nervous debility was sent to the Lear Home of Recovery, West Kirby for two weeks.

## **DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE**

The demand for the Domestic Help Service again shows a marked increase over the previous year, 237 cases were attended during the year, an increase of 52 cases. The number of cases of continued need also shows an increase over the previous year, 136 in 1961, compared with 112 in 1960, and 84 in 1959.

The majority of the persons requiring domestic help are aged persons who by reason of their age, infirmity, or ill-health require a little assistance each day, or in some cases once, twice or three times per week. The number of hours supplied varies in accordance with the need of each case. In many cases the need for domestic help is a permanent one, generally for the remainder of the patient's life. In other cases the need is a temporary one, the patient waiting to be admitted to hospital or to one of the County Council Residential homes for the aged.

The department works in close co-operation with the Hospitals and the County Welfare Department in this connection, and everything possible is done to assist the aged, infirm, and those in ill-health.

The following is a summary of the cases of continued need at the end of the year:—

- 2 cases have had Domestic Help for 10 years.
- 1 case has had Domestic Help for 9 years.
- 1 case has had Domestic Help for 8 years.
- 2 cases have had Domestic Help for 6 years.
- 2 cases have had Domestic Help for 5 years.
- 3 cases have had Domestic Help for  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years.
- 3 cases have had Domestic Help for 4 years.
- 4 cases have had Domestic Help for  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years.
- 1 case has had Domestic Help for 3 years.
- 6 cases have had Domestic Help for  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years.
- 18 cases have had Domestic Help for 2 years.
- 13 cases have had Domestic Help for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  years.
- 18 cases have had Domestic Help for 1 year.
- 62 cases have had Domestic Help for less than 1 year.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year:

- A. Number of new applicants 191 (of these 71 were cancelled).
- B. Number of Domestic Helps employed at 31-12-61 — 82.
- C. Number of cases attended during the year — 237.
- D. Number of cases of continued need at 31-12-61 — 132.
- E. Number of hours Domestic Help supplied — 50,218.
- F. Amount recovered from Future Recovery cases £1,153 4s. 3d.
- G. 39 cases were brought to the attention of the Committee during the year.
- 10 cases were defined as Future Recovery cases.
- In 2 Future Recovery cases collection was deferred.
- In 12 Future Recovery cases recovery of the accumulative balance was approved.
- In 2 Future Recovery cases recovery of the accumulative balance was waived.
- In 1 Future Recovery case recovery of the accumulative balance by instalments was approved.
- In 5 cases arrears were cancelled.
- In 6 cases the assessment was reduced.
- In one case the Clerk of the County Council was asked to take the necessary steps to recover arrears.

The following is a statement of amounts accruing from patients during the year, and the amount collected from patients:—

### Collection Statement, year ended December, 1961

	£	s.	d.
Arrears Brought Forward ....	123	1	0
Amount Accrued during year ....	2,815	5	6
	2,938	6	6
<b>Receipts during year—</b>	£	s.	d.
Cash collected by D.M.O. ....	1,437	9	11
Cash collected by other sources	1,254	8	1
	2,691	18	0
	246	8	6
Less Cancellation and Refunds ....	20	12	9
Total Arrears Carried Forward ....	225	15	9
Credits Brought Forward 1-1-61 ....	3	10	3
Credits Carried Forward 31-12-61 ....	7	19	2

### PREVENTION OF ILLNESS — CARE AND AFTERCARE

#### A. Number of cases investigated in Division:

##### (1) Tuberculosis—

(a) No. of Forms C. & A.C.4 completed ....	34
(Primary Investigation)	
(b) No. of Forms C. & A.C. 22 completed ....	252
(Follow-up Visits)	
(c) No. of cases where patient has been found to have:	
(a) Removed from area ....	6
(b) Recovered ....	32
(c) Died ....	3

##### (2) Other than Tuberculosis.

All cases of chronic illness awaiting admission to Chronic Wards or suitable Institutions are visited regularly by Health Visitors until admission is effected, and in many cases Domestic Help is provided.

#### B. Nursing Equipment.

304 articles were loaned to elderly, nursing and handicapped persons during the year. The period of loan varies in accordance with the need, in the first instance the loan is for three months which can be extended if required.

The Nursing Equipment is mainly stored at the Divisional Offices, Chester and Ellesmere Port, the following is an inventory of the various items held at the offices (many of the items listed are out on loan).



Invalid wheel chairs	....	16	Urinals	....	25
Pillows	....	3	Sputum mugs	....	2
Sheets, single	....	32	Sputum flasks	....	12
Sheets, draw	....	26	Linen Bags	....	4
Sheets, rubber/plastic	....	50	Hoyer Hoist	....	1
Air rings	....	12	Dunlopillo Mattresses	....	3
Breast pumps	....	3	Bed Cages	....	4
Plastic bags	....	4	Nocturnal Enuresis Alarm	....	2
Walking Sticks	....	4	Beds with chain and handle	....	2
Water/Air Beds	....	2	Inflatable toilet seat	....	1
Bed Pulley	....	2	3 and 4 legged walking aids	....	6
Back Rests	....	12	Commodos	....	8
Bed Pans	....	40	Crutches	....	pairs 5

In addition the District Nurse/Midwives in the Rural areas each have a small stock of the smaller items, bedpans, urinals, rubber sheets, etc.

### C. Handicapped Persons.

(i) At the end of the year there were 91 cases on the handicapped persons register many of whom were in regular employment. All cases have been visited by the Health Visitors during the year, and in the majority of cases where the person was not in regular employment the services of the County Council were not required.

(ii) Number of cases placed in employment (Disabled Persons Act) — Nil..

(iii) A special chair was provided for a spastic child.

A 13 amp. Electric Power Plug was installed for the charging of the battery of a handicapped persons Invalid Tricycle.

#### (iv) Disabled Drivers Car Badges.

The scheme for the issue of Car Badges for Severely Disabled Drivers was introduced during the year. The Badges are issued to severely disabled drivers who because of their disability, have difficulty in walking more than a short distance. The Badges are for the purpose of identification only, and confer no legal rights or privileges. The display of the Badge on a disabled driver's vehicle will enable him/her to be readily identified both by the police and by other road users. This will help the police to assist them in parking and to exercise discretion in their favour wherever possible.

A condition of the issue of the Badge is that it should only be displayed when the vehicle is driven by the person to whom the Badge was issued.

During the months of October to December 10 Badges were issued.

### D. Special Laundry Service.

One person required the use of this Service during the year. The scheme provides sheets (single and draw) for patients who are incontinent and are being nursed at home. The Laundry is collected by the Ambulance Service and taken to the hospital (Clatterbridge or Chester City) for laundering. A charge is made for the service in accordance with the income of the household.



The disposable hospital underpads introduced during the previous year have proved a great asset to the District Nurses who find them a great improvement for the bed-ridden patients.

### **CHIROPODY SERVICE**

At the commencement of the year there were 374 persons on the register for Chiropody Treatment. During the year a further 210 applications were received of whom 160 were granted treatment free of charge, 15 at half cost, 5 were not eligible and the remaining 30 the forms were awaiting completion. At the end of the year there were 541 persons on the register receiving Chiropody Treatment.

The service is available to persons over the age of 65 years, physically handicapped persons and expectant mothers recommended for such treatment by their family doctor or district nurse. Persons who receive any National Assistance benefit, or whose sole income is the National retirement pension, are eligible for free treatment under the provisions of the scheme. Persons in receipt of income from other sources may have to pay towards the cost of the treatment, depending on the amount of the additional income. Treatment in the first instance is monthly for the first six months, thereafter alternate months, unless a recommendation is received from either the patients doctor, the District Nurse or the Chiropodist, requesting further monthly treatment.

The patients are allowed to choose from a list of recognised Chiropodists, the Chiropodist they wish to attend for treatment. In some cases when the patient cannot attend the Chiropodist's Surgery, the Chiropodist can visit the patient at his/her home.

### **MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES** **NEW TRAINING CENTRE, ELLESMERE PORT**

The construction of the new Adult Training Centre at Ellesmere Port continued during the year and the premises were handed over by the Contractor on the 1st August. The necessary work for the cleaning and preparation of this Centre was speedily arranged and the Centre opened on the 4th September.

At first 13 trainees were admitted to the Centre and at the end of the year this number had increased to 21. Further trainees are gradually being introduced to the Centre and eventually it is anticipated that there will be 90 trainees.

The training and productive capacity of the trainees varies in accordance with their I.Q. and general adaptability. They are trained in various handicrafts such as Stools, Trays, Basket Work, Link Door Mats, Rugs, Wire Coat Hangers, Clothes Maidens, Mop Heads, Bundled Firewood, Aprons, Bathmats, Children's Dresses, Baby Wear, Embroidery and Housecraft. Further handicrafts will be introduced as the Centre progresses. As the Centre develops it is thought that Local Industry may be able to assist in the delegation of minor works suitable to be undertaken by the Trainees.

The Trainees attend the Centre Monday to Friday of each week, 9-0 a.m. to 4-30 p.m. and are provided with a mid-day meal at a nominal charge.

## DIVISIONAL OFFICE

In July the Chester Divisional Office moved from their former accommodation in the Chester Rural District Council Offices to St. Martin's Lodge, Castle Esplanade, Chester. The new accommodation is much more spacious than hitherto, which had for many years been overcrowded and inadequate.

At the vacation of the Clinic premises in York Road, Ellesmere Port, in November, an additional sub divisional office was established in Ellesmere Port. It will be necessary for various adaptations to be carried out at the premises and it is hoped that these will take place during 1962. Various items of furniture and equipment were ordered and delivered, and the new office was operating very satisfactorily at the close of the year.

### VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION SMALLPOX, DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH

#### A. VACCINATION.

1. Primary Vaccination—					MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
(1)	Pre-School Children	....			588	618	1,206
(2)	School Children	....			18	18	36
(3)	Adults	....	....	....	16	33	49
TOTALS					622	669	1,291

2. Re-Vaccination—							
(1)	Pre-School Children	....			3	3	6
(2)	School Children	....			5	5	10
(3)	Adults	....	....	....	45	53	98
TOTALS					53	61	114

#### B. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

1. Incomplete—							
(1)	Pre-School Children	....			73	51	124
(2)	School Children	....			4	7	11
TOTALS					77	58	135

2. Completed—							
(1)	Pre-School Children	....			821	817	1,638
(2)	School Children	....			419	386	805
TOTALS					1,240	1,203	2,443

3. Re-Immunisation—							
	All Children	....	....	....	1,231	1,358	2,589

#### C. OTHER IMMUNISATION (e.g. Whooping Cough).

(1)	Pre-School Children	...	794	758	1,552
(2)	School Children	....	78	74	152
TOTALS			872	832	1,704

## POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Children born in the years 1943 to 1960 given—

1st Injection	....	....	....	....	....	2,159
2nd Injection	....	....	....	....	....	2,071
3rd Injection	....	....	....	....	....	2,089
4th Injection	....	....	....	....	....	1,562
Awaiting vaccination	....	....	....	....	....	16

Young persons born in the years 1933 to 1942 given—

1st injection	....	....	....	....	....	1,883
2nd injection	....	....	....	....	....	1,580
3rd injection	....	....	....	....	....	697
Awaiting vaccination	....	....	....	....	....	—

Persons born in the years 1920 to 1932 given—

1st injection	....	....	....	....	....	2,958
2nd injection	....	....	....	....	....	2,909
3rd injection	....	....	....	....	....	2,817
Awaiting vaccination	....	....	....	....	....	7

Others given—

1st injection	....	....	....	....	....	1,706
2nd injection	....	....	....	....	....	1,726
3rd injection	....	....	....	....	....	122
4th injection	....	....	....	....	....	29
Awaiting vaccination	....	....	....	....	....	—

# **INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED 1961**

DISTRICT	DISEASE											
	Dysentery		Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Measles		Pneumonia		Erysipelas	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Ellesmere Port	21	16	6	3	13	10	229	222	1	2	—	1
Municipal Borough	1	1	1	3	3	6	105	88	2	2	1	—
Chester Rural District	—	1	10	7	8	5	144	138	7	4	—	—
Tarvin Rural District	—	1	10	7	8	5	144	138	7	4	—	—
Totals	22	18	17	13	24	21	478	448	10	8	1	1
...	22	18	17	13	24	21	478	448	10	8	1	1
Totals	22	18	17	13	24	21	478	448	10	8	1	1

Acute Poliomyelitis

Paralytic

Non-Paralytic

Food Poisoning

Puerperal Pyrexia



# Statistics relating to cases of Tuberculosis on Notification Registers of District Councils in the Division

	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1. Cases on Register at 1-1-61 ...	231	70	221	55	452	125
2. Cases Notified and transfers into area during year ...	19	1	12	2	31	3
3. Number of cases removed from Register during year ...	19	1	18	3	37	4
4. Cases on Register at 31-12-61 ...	231	70	215	54	*446	*124
						*570

\*This figure is made up as follows: —

	Non-Pulmonary		Total
1. Ellesmere Port M.B. ...	213	37	250
2. Chester R.D.C. ...	141	37	178
3. Tarvin R.D.C. ...	92	50	142
	446	124	570

## ESTIMATES 1962/63

Estimates for the year 1962/63 were submitted and following is a summary of the items recommended to the County Health Committee for approval and inclusion in the block estimates:—

### Expenditure

	£
Welfare Centres	4,060
Day Nursery	2,740
Midwifery	240
Health Visiting	40
Home Nursing	1,570
Vaccination and Immunisation	1,075
Poliomyelitis Vaccination	2,335
Prevention of Illness, Care and Aftercare	2,250
Domestic Helps	11,795
Administration	9,150
Payment of County Districts for Notifications of Infectious Diseases	250
Mental Health Service	5,115
	<hr/> 40,620 <hr/>

### Income

Sale of Welfare Foods	1,900
Day Nurseries	1,800
Prevention of Illness—Nursing Equipment	30
Domestic Help Contributions from Patients	1,400
Mental Health Service	500
	<hr/> 5,630 <hr/>











